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JPRS L/10385

15 March 1982

South and East Asia Report

(FOUO 1/82)



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INDIA

BRIEFS

ANTI-SHIP WEAPONS SYSTEM--India plans to purchase an anti-ship heliborne weapons system. At least two competing systems have been considered for this important purchase. Aerospatiale (France) has proposed the Exocet-Super Puma of which it is the sole producer. This system consists of the AS.332 heavy helicopter with a loaded weight of 7.6 tons and a carrying capacity of 3.8 tons which includes two Exocet AM 39 air-sea missiles (or four AS 15 TT light missiles with a range of 15 kilometers). The AM 39 missile weighs 658 kilograms, is 4.7 meters long with a maximum range of from 50 to 70 kilometers depending on the launcher and the altitude. This system has already been used in combat by Iraq to sink three Iranian warships. Matra (France) and OTO Melara (Italy) have submitted the Otomat-Sea King system for which they are co-producers of the missile. This is the first presentation of the air to sea version of the Otomat on which research began several years ago. The sea to sea version of the Otomat has a range of from 100 to 160 kilometers depending on whether or not it is launched with an in-flight booster. India has already purchased the French Magic, Durandel, etc. rocket launchers and missiles and is presently negotiating the purchase of Mirage 2000 aircraft. [Text] [Paris AIR ET COSMOS in French 20 Feb 82 p 45] [COPYRIGHT: A. & C. 1982]

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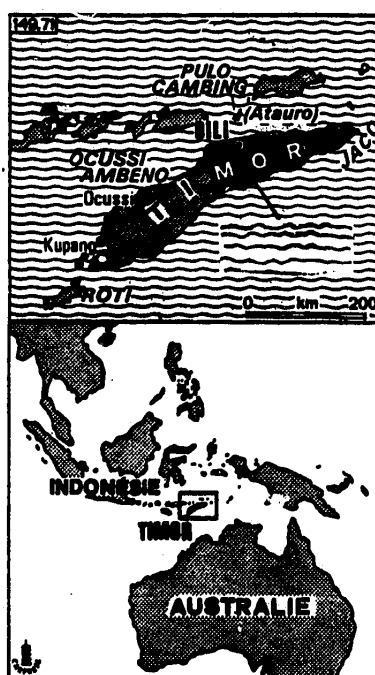
INDONESIA

EXECUTIONS, PERSECUTION CONTINUE IN EAST TIMOR

Paris AFRIQUE-ASIE in French No 249, 28 Sep 81 p 30

[Article by Enrique Osorio: "Silent Death"]

[Text] "Any government or organization which gives aid and assistance to the government of Indonesia is guilty of complicity in aggression. Conversely, any government or any organization which gives aid and assistance to East Timor, the aggressor's victim, is only carrying out its international duty." (Permanent Tribunal of the Peoples - June 1981)



Between one-sixth and one-third of the Maubere people liquidated by the Indonesians

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East Timor, located at the end of the Sunda Archipelago, stretches over 19,000 sq km. It has had as many as 700,000 inhabitants. It was a Portuguese colony for 3 centuries.

After the Portuguese revolution of August 1975, a confused situation came about in which FRETILIN, the people's movement of the Maubere nation, took control of the country with weapons in hand. On 28 November 1975 the Democratic Republic of East Timor was set up, providing itself with the instruments of government, but was not recognized by Portugal.

On 7 December the Indonesian armed forces invaded the new state. The battles were bloody and brought about the death of some 200,000 Timorians. In 1976 Indonesia annexed East Timor, making it the 27th Indonesian province. Since then the fighting has continued, and so has the attempt to annihilate the Maubere people, in silence.

Could it be that East Timor's Maubere people, a poor people among poor peoples, are an accursed people, as legend has it? The fact remains that since December 1975 the Indonesian military dictatorship has been continuing the genocide of the Timorian people with the same brutality it had brought to bear on its own people, and amid nearly global indifference.

Starting on 6 December 1975 Indonesian troops disembarked at Dili, the capital. And the massacre began immediately. At nine in the morning 27 civilians, most of them women, were shot on the docks in the presence of a large crowd compelled to witness the execution. In the afternoon 59 men were again shot in the same place. Then there were the Chinese, gunned down by the dozens.

Indonesians do not take prisoners of war. They are all shot. According to the International Red Cross, there has been a practice of exterminating entire families of FRETILIN officials up to the third generation. Thus, in July 1979 seven persons were executed: father, mother and five children related by marriage to Loboto, the head of FRETILIN.

As for political prisoners, their fate is a terrible one in the 40 prisons in which they undergo torture and are almost completely deprived of food.

This policy of terror, which is exacerbated by FRETILIN's strong resistance, is accompanied by the systematic pillaging of the country. For example, nearly all farm vehicles and tractors have been seized and sent to Indonesia. Residential districts are looted and then shelled. Entire villages are destroyed and their populations massacred, moved out or chased into the mountains. About 200,000 to 300,000 people have been placed in this fashion under permanent supervision in "resettlement areas."

As of 1976 the Indonesian Church estimated the number of deaths at 100,000, many from organized starvation. According to the Australian diplomat Jim Dun [as published] the Indonesians were said to have liquidated between a sixth and a third of the Maubere population. This genocide is continuing, benefiting on the one hand from the complicity of Western governments and on the other hand from the lack of knowledge and indifference of major currents of opinion. Who knows anything about the Maubere people? And how many people one talks to can even say where East Timor is located? Silence has been effectively maintained by nearly all international media.

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American Military Aid

To be sure, the issue has been put before the United Nations. But starting with the December 1976 General Assembly the United States has been able to impose the one point of view of the fascist Indonesian military.

Over and above this diplomatic support, the Indonesian invaders have had the benefit of constant and sizable financial and military aid, coming in the first instance from the United States. For 1975 alone the Americans supplied 16 anti-guerrilla aircraft, 45 tanks, and 3 C-130 heavy transport aircraft for the Timor war. Between the beginning of the aggression and 1979 Washington supplied \$250 million of military aid. Then, while Portugal failed by abandoning the Timorians to their executioners, other governments gave political or military aid to the Indonesians--Australia, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Holland. All supplied specialized military equipment or assured Djakarta's leaders of their support.

At the conclusion of an investigation, the Permanent Tribunal of the Peoples was able to establish in June 1981 that the government of Indonesia has been guilty of war crimes and genocide and that the government of the United States has been guilty of complicity in aggression.

However, if world opinion does not seize on the fate of the Maubere people, soon there will not be anything more than a few slaves and mass graves left in East Timor.

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INDONESIA

UK SIGNS BIGGEST TRADE CREDIT TO INDONESIA

PM011509 London FINANCIAL TIMES in English 1 Feb 82 p 26

[Dispatch by Richard Cowper: "UK Gives Indonesia 125M Pound Credit"]

[Excerpt] Jakarta--Lord Carrington, the foreign secretary, signed Britain's biggest ever trade credit to Indonesia at the weekend.

He is in Jakarta on the first leg of a two-week tour of countries belonging to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

He also lent weight to a British industry bid to boost trade and investment with ASEAN's largest and potentially richest nation.

The credit agreement will provide up to \$225 to help pay for a \$1Bn expansion of Indonesia's oil refinery at Balikpapan in east Kalimantan. The British subsidiary of the American-owned Bechtel group won the contract to construct a 200,000-barrels per-day refinery expansion last year following the successful solution of a major trade dispute between Britain and Indonesia over textile quotas.

Announcing the deal Lord Carrington said Britain had a skirmish in Indonesia in 1980 over textile imports, but that now relations between the two countries had never been better.

"More than 100 British firms will supply a wide variety of goods for Bechtel (Great Britain) the main contractors, I think this is a striking example of the increasing competitiveness of British financial services and of British manufacturers," he said.

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KAMPUCHEA

CORRESPONDENT VISITS KAMPUCHEA; INTERVIEWS IENG SARY

Tokyo SHUKAN HOSEKI in Japanese 13 Feb 82 [page not given]

[Interview by Hideo DEN (Upper House Member) with IENG SARY, Deputy Premier of Democratic Kampuchea Government, date and place not given]

[Text] Ever since the invasion of Phnom Penh by Vietnam Forces in January, 1979, the "Government of Democratic Kampuchea" has obstinately been countering Vietnam and its lackey regime by means of long-term guerrilla warfare. I held an interview with IENG SARY, a leader, in the jungle in Cambodia, where the disastrous situation continues in the midst of the violent war fires.

It was on January 16 that Vietnamese troops occupying Cambodia invaded Thai territory. Heavily equipped units of 300 men attempted to attack troops of Democratic Kampuchea which are dispersed in the border area.

Violent battles which began all of a sudden resulted in terrible confusion in the border area. 300 villagers who were involved in the war fires became refugees, flowing into Thai territory. The Thai Government Forces finally intervened to push the Vietnamese forces back into Cambodian territory. Battles finally calmed down on the 20th of this month.

Two days later, or on the 22nd, I headed from Bangkok to the Cambodian border by car. My purpose was to see the leader of the Government of "Democratic Kampuchea" which commands guerrilla warfare against the 200,000-man Vietnamese Forces.

We drove for about four hours at 100 kilometers per hour to enter Aranya Prathet, a town on the border. At the edge of the town, there were trenches, and Thai soldiers were keeping an eye on the border with their hands on heavy machine-guns. Trucks of the Thai Government Forces, fully loaded with soldiers and materials, were busily rolling back and forth. We were approaching the front where embers from the battle had not burned out yet.

Our automobile which had been running down a flat, straight road, which is particular to Thailand, suddenly entered a side-road. The desolate

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plain was the scenery of the area. We drove down an unpaved rocky road for a while. There was a stream in front of us.

It was a stream called Klang Luk (TN: phonetic) which divides Thailand from Cambodia.

A man appeared immediately. He was LON NORIN (TN: phonetic) of the Foreign Ministry of "Democratic Kampuchea." He visited Japan as the head of a delegation from "Democratic Kampuchea," last year.

"I have not seen you for a long time. Welcome to Kampuchea."

He stretched out his arms with a warm smile.

There was a bridge made of woven bamboo stalks across the stream. The bridge squeaked when we walked on it. We took a few steps to cross the bridge. We were in Cambodian territory. Banana forests spread as far as our eyes reached. There were several houses as if they were trying to hide behind the big banana leaves. The pillars were made of bamboo stalks, and the roofs were covered with thatch. Villagers whose facial expressions were calm, as if they did not know about the war going on, were watching us leisurely.

We passed the banana forests, and took a path into the jungle. The tropical sunshine was piercingly hot, but it was cool in the shadows. After we walked for a while, an open area which was made by clearing the jungle appeared all of a sudden. There was a small hut with a thatched roof. It seems that this is the "guest house" of the Government of "Democratic Kampuchea."

We waited for a while. Then, a man slowly appeared from the jungle. His big physique was wrapped in gray pants and a blue sweater. He wore vinyl sandals. He is IENG SARY, the Vice Premier and Foreign Minister of the Government of "Democratic Kampuchea."

"Oh, Mr. SARY! Are you alright?"

I run up to him on impulse. His big hands firmly grasped mine.

Fighting Spirit of Vietnamese Forces Declining

Lunch was ready at the place of our interview. IENG SARY served us Cambodian dishes, which his soldiers brought in. While eating, we heard guns roaring. It was said that battles were continuing in a place approximately 35 kilometers from this place on that day, too.

Our talks began, as we were having lunch.

-- Will you tell us the combat situation?

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"The Vietnamese Forces are deploying approximately three divisions in the neighborhood of the Thai border. After January 16, they sent 300 men under cover of darkness into Thai territory in an attempt to flank us, front and back, and attack us. Their purpose was to occupy the area where we are now. The enemy fired 130 millimeter-guns at this place. However, because we fought back fiercely, the enemy has now retreated to Mt. Phnom Malay (TN: phonetic) in the South.

-- Have the battles against the Vietnam Forces developed in your favor?

"Some areas are being occupied by Vietnamese troops. They are successfully publicizing the fact in a big way to international society. However, as a whole, we are enlarging the areas under our control."

-- Will you explain that to me a little more in detail?

"There was an offensive by Vietnamese Forces in the North in November, last year. As a result, we lost many villages. However, after December, we continued our counter-attack to liberate the occupied villages. In the Kompong Eham District in the West, our troops re-captured several important bases. Our continuous attack is harassing the Vietnamese Forces. They deployed a big unit near the Mekong River, but were forced to move it. At present, we can operate freely.

"In the Kho Kong (TN: phoentic) District in the South, persistent attacks by our forces were too successful for the enemy to do anything. The sixth and eighth Vietnamese Divisions stationed in the District exhausted their strength as a result of our frequent attacks. Their combat power is weakening."

-- How about Vietnamese Forces' fighting spirit?

"It is declining. For example, their offensives used to be limited only to the dry season. However, they could not take any action even during the dry season which began in October, last year. We have a military advantage. The Vietnamese Forces deploy about 5,000 soldiers along the border. Because they have been stationed in a foreign land during the past three years, they are suffering from malaria in the jungle and their fighting spirit is declining."

A young man interpreted into English for me IENG SARY's answers in the Cambodian language. The Vice Premier continued talking quietly and slowly. A bird was singing in an outstandingly beautiful voice in the nearby forest.

Will Not Accept Proposals for Anti-Vietnam United Front

Ever since spring, last year, there has been the upsurging motive for forming an anti-Vietnam United Front, for which all domestic anti-Vietnam forces will concentrate in order to counter the 200,000 Vietnamese troops who have been sitting in Cambodia since the invasion.

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Consequently, three factions of the anti-Vietnam group in Cambodia (Democratic Kampuchea troops = former POL POT Regime, Khmer Serika (TN: phonetic) = SONN SAN Faction, and the Khmer Isarak (TN: phonetic) = SIHANOUK Faction continued consultations as often as nine times in Bangkok, Thailand. Accordingly on November 24, last year, the following were proposed:

(1) At the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is to be established at this moment, each faction will maintain its own character, and also will be able to publicize its own political platform freely in connection with the future of Kampuchea.

(2) The Coalition Government will strive to attain two major points, namely (a) the early withdrawal of the Vietnamese Forces and a political settlement, and (b) the declaration of an international conference on Cambodia which will enable the Kampuchean people to decide on the form of their Government in accordance with free elections held by the UN.

Because the Proposal was drafted by the Foreign Minister of Singapore, it is called the "Singaporean Proposal."

The SIHANOUK Faction and the SONN SAN Faction agreed to the proposal in principle, while only Democratic Kampuchea alone sought a grace period of two months in order to look into the Proposal.

The deadline for a reply was only the next day. Would the "Anti-Vietnam United Front" be formed successfully, or not? World attention was drawn to "Democratic Kampuchea's" reply.

When I held an interview with Prince SIHANOUK in Pyongyang, North Korea in April, last year, the Prince said "I will take action in the near future in order to protect my homeland. If the three anti-Vietnam factions rise, we will be able to expel the Vietnamese Forces." The statement was made immediately after the talks between the Prince and Prime Minister KHIEU SAMPHAN of Democratic Kampuchea.

I started talking about it.

-- The deadline for replying to the Singaporean Proposal is tomorrow, but ...

"Under the present circumstances, it is regrettable that our people and our Forces cannot accept the Proposal. However, we greatly appreciate the fact that various people in the ASEAN countries are concerned about us."

IENG SARY's words were very frank.

-- Will you tell us why you do not accept the Proposal?

"Why do we not accept even such a loose coalition? If you went to the front and gather opinions held by people who are fighting on the battle-

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field, you should be able to understand clearly why the Proposal is not acceptable to us. Both the general masses and our soldiers, or all the people who are combatting the Vietnamese invaders, share the opinion. I intend to reply firmly to the sincere leaders of the ASEAN countries. We are trying to create a coalition government by disbanding the Khmer Rouge (Cambodian Communist Party) for the survival of the people. As long as time permits, we intend to pursue that.

I think that the Foreign Minister of Singapore will understand that, if we explain it to him."

Impermissible Suppression by Military Power

He made his posture clear to us before he makes an official reply to the ASEAN proposal which was presented by Singapore as a representative.

On the night when the talks were held, I returned to Bangkok. At a press conference there, I announced the "reply." Local and Japanese newspapers reported that "Democratic Kampuchea rejects Proposal." However, this is wrong. IENG SARY's reply did not mean to reject the Proposal. It means that he will continue to strive to form a united front, henceforth, too.

The ASEAN countries quickly reacted to the "reply" which I brought. On the 23rd, a Thai Government source announced right away that "Persons of the ASEAN countries in charge of the problem will hold consultations."

What is important is the military situation inside Cambodia. The 200,000-man Vietnamese Forces are forced to wage difficult combat. Also, the Forces of Democratic Kampuchea are proud of the reality that they are the ones who actually combat the Vietnamese forces. I think that because they are in a militarily favorable position, they are confident of thinking that at this moment it is not necessary to accept the Singaporean Proposal. Incidentally, the strength of each group is as follows: "Democratic Kampuchea" 40,000-60,000 men, "Khmer Serika" 2,000-4,000 men, and "Khmer Isarak" several hundred men. Thus, there is no room to doubt that "Democratic Kampuchea" is overwhelmingly strong and is actually undertaking anti-Vietnam struggles.

In any case, we should not tolerate a foreign country sitting in a neighboring country by means of military power, whatever reason there may be. The Soviet Union insists obstinately that the country has advanced into Afghanistan in accordance with a request from the Afghanistan Government. In the case of Cambodia, it is said that that is because the POL POT Government acted cruelly. However, however rhetorically things may be expressed, one cannot erase the fact of suppression of another country by means of military power. In a village in the liberated districts of "Democratic Kampuchea," I saw girls sharpening bamboo. They were to be buried at the bottom of pits. The Cambodian people are continuing to resist Vietnam, just like the Liberation Front resisted the US Forces during the Vietnam War. Vietnam is being tormented by Cambodia in the same way as Vietnam once used to torment the US Forces. Is this not the fate of the "invader?"

END

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